The Railroad News

Reads and accounts of accidents you have to go to "The Tribune" and see what "Kennedy" writes for it every day.

The Chicago Tribune.

All the Marine News.

VOLUME XLVII. MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A BLAZE IN A BROTHEL.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

RETURN OF THE ZOUAVES.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

THE GREAT FIGHT TODAY.

A WEEK IN WALL STREET.

THE TONE OF THE MARKET BECOMES CAUTIOUS TOWARDS THE CLOSE.

Thursday a Bad Day for the Bulls—How Weak Spots are Created by Professional Operators—The Real Conditions—Important Gold Exports from the Northern Section of the Winter Wheat Belt—Railroad Securities Waiting for the Last Act.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—The Financial article says: If any one were to ask how the market had acted the last week the reply would have to be that it was very heavy because one or two spells of activity had been in the direction of lower prices. But in this respect it acted as it has so often of late—it was checked just as a decided movement seemed imminent. This has happened just as often when stocks seemed as if they had fairly started on a boom, and it has also happened when they seemed in danger of a serious decline. Thursday was a bad day for the bulls, for Pacific Mail broke, so did Richmond Terminal, and one or two specialties, and the whole market looked shaky. Then the everything softened, Friday Central was steady, and yesterday the whole market seemed to have taken on a firm tone again, the progress and the stability being specially strong. Outside of the market the fears of Thursday rose from the unfounded bear operators, who, seeing how dull things are, argue rightly enough that a great many people will be tired of carrying stocks which don't move, while others can see, and have a keen scent will abandon them as unpromising long work from here on, and others, with the office of selling short always in mind, will not wait for the opportunity, but will make it. Long work in stocks, however, cannot be of general use to the country except as it is the means of giving employment to labor, and the general operations of the stock market have not for a long time been of that character. The general tendency of the stock market, as a whole, is a healthy one, and the recent advance, representing genuine buying, which has carried prices up to a point where they are fairly attractive to investors, is a good thing. The fact that the market has been able to withstand the depressing influences of the past week is a good sign, and the fact that the bears have not been able to make more than a temporary impression is also a good sign. The bears have had their innings, and have made the most of it, but they have not succeeded in doing much harm. The bulls have been waiting for a chance to buy, and when it comes they will be ready. The bears have had their chance, and have failed to make the most of it. The bulls will have their chance, and will make the most of it. The bears have had their chance, and have failed to make the most of it. The bulls will have their chance, and will make the most of it.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

THE GLORY OF SOLDIERS.

THE KINGDOM OF SPORTS.

MORE POISONING.

TODAY'S THEATRES.

SECOND WEEK.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY

NANCY AND CO.

The Taming of the Shrew.

COLUMBIA THEATER.

COLUMBIA THEATER—EXTRA.

SPECIAL MATINEE

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt,

FEDORA!

LAST WEEK.

Storming of Mission Ridge AND Lookout Mountain.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

ARABIAN NIGHTS

LECTURE ON BRAINS,

By REV. F. M. BRISTOL,

Tuesday Evening, June 7.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG!

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1892.

Some of the clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington complain that they are being blackmailed into subscribing to a testimonial to ex-Secretary Manning.

The Democratic Association of Workers and Makers have been decided to make a test in the courts of Texas against the prohibitory law of the State regarding the dramshop tax.

Talk is already heard in Washington about places for holding the next National Democratic Convention. It is said that some of Cleveland's friends are not favorable to Chicago because they are of the opinion that a point farther south would better suit Mr. Cleveland's Southern supporters.

The German Freemasons of this city have formed an organization called "The Freemasons Shepherdsort." The object is to assist in the work in the different lodges, and many of those lodges whose members belong to this shepherdsort. It promises to be one of the strongest singing societies in the city.

We are certain members of the School Board ring an answer to Lucy Evans elected a judge? Is there hustle in the band? Did there have crooked work there also? Do they want one of their number on the bench to help stifle investigation? The exposures of operating the school system have doubled within a few years and the rise in the board may not have to have a man (Dr. Grissell) on the bench to inquire into the cause of the apparent extravagance and waste of funds.

What a man like Evans is running for a judge often is to always ask to inquire into the motives of those who are supporting him. It is near enough what the Southern report. They are eager to defeat the man who is promoting them for their second work. They don't want that kind of a man on the bench. But is it safe to put a man on the bench like Evans, who might have to try the very men who are supporting him, and who will owe his election to their votes?

Every softy knows that he is a Socialist. Then why not be taken up as promptly and why is he supported as unhesitatingly by the Socialists and Anarchists also? Do they not know their man? Is it within reason that they would actively advocate a candidate for Judge who was opposed to their doctrines and purposes and disclosure with all their might for him? They are not stopping themselves to shut any of the other candidates except English, the running mate of Evans. A man is known by the company he keeps, and Evans is keeping Socialistic company. It is to get a Socialist time to be a decoying which calls him for a place of responsibility. So it safe to put a man on the bench who will be indebted to Socialists and Anarchists for his election, and so under obligations to them for the next seven years if their votes decide him to be loyal?

A few days ago New York City disposed of several valuable public functions in a manner that affords a good example for Chicago, were it not too late. The franchise for a new cross-town street car line was sold for $1,000 per mile of the gross receipts in addition to a percentage required by law of 5 per cent for the first five years and 6 per cent there after, car fares not to exceed 5 cents. Another franchise for an electric line to connect the Wall and Cortlandt street ferries was sold for $5 per cent of the gross receipts in addition to the percentage required by law. So much was deposit: $7,500 in the first and $5,000 in the second—were given to bind the bargain, and heavy bonds were required to guarantee the strict performance of the agreement. As the New York World remarks, the heavy percentage of receipts which franchises bring when put up at auction affords a good basis to estimate the millions the city has under the old system, when the privilege were sold by Aldermen as private property. If the system of auction sale of franchises had been adopted in Chicago and the street car lines, gas and electric light companies, etc., were paying the municipality from 50 to 75 per cent of their gross receipts, the city would have the lightest taxes and the largest revenues for public improvements of any place in the Nation or world. The advice of putting franchises up at auction twice well in New York, and proposes to discourage boodlers, whose taste and interest public economy. It is too late to be adopted in Chicago!

Succession to a recent editorial in THE TRIBUNE on the manifest propriety of anti-silver Senator to both parties as represented by Manning in 1887 and John Sherman in the other, the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette wonders that Cleveland's part in the war on the people's money arose from "bad advice" and "an error of the head, due to imperfect knowledge of an apparently passing question to which he had given little attention." Perhaps the Western Democracy may accept this explanation, especially as the President has avowed of late by his personal silence to shirk his error concerning "gold dollars to Europe," his "danger of an exclusive silver standard," and the "uncertainty of every country adopting it" (some currency from the country." Cleveland may (silent) attack the error, or at least the deceiving character of the gentlemen, but Manning is too convenient to be silent. Nevertheless the Little Rock finds and says:

It is now well understood, by at least the big in the Democratic party, that Mr. Cleveland's views upon finance were not the views of the party which elected him to the Presidency. They were the views of a portion of the party, but a small portion, and the bulk of gold monometallists in the party were in the Republican ranks. The friends of gold monometallism in this State are always in the habit of claiming that Mr. Cleveland's views upon finance were identical with those of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and Senator Vest, of Missouri, and other leading Democrats. But this was not true. Mr. Cleveland's views were not those of the party, and he was elected by the votes of many Democrats who were opposed to his views. Mr. Cleveland's friends are not responsible for the fact that the administration was deceived, he would no longer have a majority in the Democratic party. It is which to lose from the duty, and on the other as an equally moderate expression of condemnation of the men who would use its elevation to the laziness and dishonesty, and criminal elements of the city. That is the case stated in few words.

The security of interpretation rules not even by preachers, to say nothing of professors in theological colleges, Sunday-school workers, missionaries, Sisters of Charity, etc. According to the Geneva Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association, the teaching of the gospel is not sufficient, but the candidates for a second rate book must first be ordained to ministerial and regularly made the devotions of a congregation. Their logical students and half-fledged preachers of course have no show whatever for a second rate. One benefit resulting from the close examination of the Iowa State Board will be that railway officials must hereafter refuse rate concessions to the clergy as a class. Whether a "minister of religion" is not only performs the Gospel but others public services and attendance for ministers so as to be entitled to a special rate under the definition adopted by the General Passenger Agents.

Still, in justice to the railroad officials, it must be admitted that they deal very liberally with the delegates to the Republican Convention in granting low rate concessions (which under the letter of the law which applies to such cases. These tickets, of course, were of limited availability and subject to peculiar conditions. The tickets, however, allowed ample time for the delegates to perform the religious duties which brought them to Chicago. The delegates, indeed, gave away their rate when they resigned their liability to make "a more permanent stay" in order to "visit the objects of interest and interest in this enchanting city." In other words, the delegates turned to use tickets granted solely to facilitate attendance at a religious convention so as to obtain a brief season of sight-seeing and pleasure-hunting. Would not this have involved rather disreputable conduct on the part of railway officials and passenger agents stating that they had refused rates? Certainly the delegates to the Sunday-School Convention cannot rob as appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The thorough-paced, fully-equipped secular lawyer of extensive practice, whose public prayers, and administers the sacraments, stands not under the same law to hold relief as the commonplace of a specially favored class. His honorarium have not yet been established under provisions of clergy the Inter-State act. No one heard of refused rates even when on pleasure bent. Let the hour his special privileges suddenly or he may not be forced to content himself with a low-rate ticket good only when he holder is engaged in purely religious work.

The twenty-second annual session of the International Sunday-School Convention opens under auspices of the United railway facilities" offered by the delegates, but before it adopted the flag as the railway officials was stricken out and the convention expressed "thanks for courtesy and hospitality extended to many." It seems that had as the railroad officials are of less integration of the Inter-States are whenever they desire the low enrichment of their favor, they have been treating the law very closely against Sunday-school workers, missionaries, Sisters of Charity, and other subordinates laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. They will recognize no one, except a regularly-ordained clergyman as entitled individually to a special rate. Unfortunately the provision of the law not authorizing reduced rates for a favored class is quite broad, and it has been acted with every time since. If preachers only were intended, Congress did assign the terms "clergymen," or "pastors of churches," instead of the comparatively several phrase, "ministers of religion." The term "minister," as defined by the dictionaries, may mean merely an "agent, servant, or subject," and it would be no great violence to language to include Sunday-school workers and Sisters of Charity among those whose ministrations are designed to assist the promotion of religion within the meaning of the Inter-State act. However, the General Passenger and Ticket Agents at their meeting in New York generally "stuck to the text," and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in defining the term "minister of religion" as applied to persons entitled to passes under the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law, the provisions governing the granting of passes to ministers of religion, as contained in the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the case of the Commissioner of Railroads against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, et al., be adopted, and the passenger associations request the Commissioners to furnish them with a copy of their decision in the case mentioned.

What are the simple of the picture of brotherly love, friendly spirit, perfect harmony, and American simplicity which fill the sentiment to the people of Canada! We have just seen an Irish editor followed by numerous mobs from place to place, hooted at, stoned, driven through the streets, and shot at for making speeches which he could have delivered in any American city, town, or village without any hostile demonstrations, however much people may have disagreed with him. We have seen a recent election in the Province characterized by such bitter personalities, race hates, and religious hostilities as have never yet been seen in the country. We find Canada divided into three great hostile camps, the Orange Tories, the Irish Roman Catholics, and the French Canadians, between whom there is no reconciliation existing anywhere else. We see the maritime provinces of the East and the agricultural provinces of the West splitting almost to the most determined factions, and taking equally of secession to the United States. Canada is an intolerance to its population and more bitter in its race hatreds than Austria. Where is all this dreadful enmity, beauty, and loveliness of which the Canadian Premier talks!

Should Quebec are canonized, whether John Sharp, the medical Bill Tweed of New York, can be brought to justice. The public is familiar with the determined efforts of Sharp's lawyers to exclude all reading, fleeting men from the jury and fill the box with the most hospitable, ignorant, illiterate creatures who could be engaged to form the prisoner were constitutionally unfit to understand the facts of the case or appreciate the criminal character of Sharp's transactions. In addition to this it seems that attempts were made to bribe three or four of the jurors even before the trial was concluded. The facts are not fully known, but it appears that at least three jurors were approached and told it would be "about time for them to set up on the old man." Two jurors who have since been challenged—Edmonston and Hughes—admit that they received direct offers of bribes, but neither offers any very satisfactory explanation. Edmonston claims to have informed the briber receiving the offer of a bribe and Hughes avers that he cannot identify the person who told him he could make $5,000 by giving a vote for the acquittal of Sharp. Apparently the Sharp bribery case will give birth to several more prosecutions of a like nature if public duty is not wholly slumbers.

The Democratic press sets upon the Republican party in Congress for Democratic log and spring to voting for the Lloyds' tax bugs bill. This is just what a few out of those Democratic who rule voted for it. The vote on Lloyds bill is to getting down to bare and generality; but the fact that Mr. Stewart is a Democrat, and that he is a very opposed to "the one-cent which the most effectually attacked at the city election," the Democratic Democrats, and the great political edge blindly, and one by the machine and hard-money and protectionists, the nothing dangerous for hard-Democratic party, all to the very strongest tolerance to Republican to cast a party vote for Lloyds, or to vote against it. Democrats who voted for Lloyds bill were elected by any American city, town, or village without any hostile demonstrations, however much people may have disagreed with him. We have seen a recent election in the Province characterized by such bitter personalities, race hates, and religious hostilities as have never yet been seen in the country. We find Canada divided into three great hostile camps, the Orange Tories, the Irish Roman Catholics, and the French Canadians, between whom there is no reconciliation existing anywhere else. We see the maritime provinces of the East and the agricultural provinces of the West splitting almost to the most determined factions, and taking equally of secession to the United States. Canada is an intolerance to its population and more bitter in its race hatreds than Austria. Where is all this dreadful enmity, beauty, and loveliness of which the Canadian Premier talks!

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Given that a score of cities have elapsed since this Decatur voted for Grover Cleveland with that of Chicago, yet something of the Democratic spirit still lingers in that State. Its two members have served a young and pretty good average, and have been fairly successful in getting a strong support

ARRIVALS.

BURNED AND TRAMPLED.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF A PANIC IN A CIRCUS IN BERMUDA.

Many Persons Killed and Their Bleached Bones or Lee Injured—The Calamity Results from the Collapse of a Building—Awful Scenes Follow the Fire—Terrible to Consequently Dead Structure—A Description in Brief of Confidence—Other Foreign Intelligence.

HAMILTON, June 1.—During a circus performance at Hamilton last evening a storm arose and a portion of the roof of the circus structure was blown off. The pandemonium broke loose from the roof were broken, and the young performers ran down from the beds of the people below. There were 2,000 spectators and a terrific panic arose. In the midst of the tumult one of the lighting rods of the structure fell in and the whole building instantly collapsed. A large number of persons were burned and many trampled to death, and 50 others were more or less injured.

THE WRECK OF ARKANSAS.

Navies Urges the People to Assist Wrecked Passengers to the Front.

DENVER, June 1.—Michael Smith addressed a Democratic meeting in the Baldwin district today. He again urged the people to offer the utmost assistance to settlers and to prevent possession of their homes when they have been settled. He declared that it was the duty of the members of the Council to assemble and relieve those that had been robbed. He announced his intention to hold a meeting next Sunday at 10,000 or 20,000 men for the purpose of organizing every man in the community during the day or the evening week. They should be taken, he said, from personally and promise assistance to prevent further the consummation of operations of such fiends. He suggested that a fund be collected to relief to the poor of settlement to subscribe the principal sums and he suggested that every one should subscribe $100,000 should be subscribed, in the open, and within six months $1,000,000 should be collected throughout the civilized world.

A Victory for the Peasants.

GRANDCOURT, June 1.—(Telegram), 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.)—Mr. O'Brien, on his return, will be met with the announcement that the plan of campaign has scored a victory on the Finnerty estate to the landlord's acceptance of the terms offered by the tenants, seven of whom had been evicted within the last fortnight. Curiously enough, the tenantry on the Finnerty estate were the first to adopt the plan of campaign. It was their action that led Father Eaton, who was then parish priest, to denounce the system. Father Eaton was killed. The widow for the support of her children. The widow for the support of her children. The widow for the support of her children.

Protest Against the Appointment.

CORK, June 1.—The Executive Council of Cork having protested this county £5,000 for extra police, the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday passed a resolution protesting that the ordinary police force was more than sufficient.

The Cork Defence Association announces that they will undertake prosecutions to the amount of £5 in favor of a police to the Attorney-General.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Spanish Tobacco Monopoly.

MADRID, June 1.—The Bank of Spain has proposed a loan to the Government offering to form a company to take the lease of the tobacco monopoly and to pay the Treasury some $12,000,000 yearly for the privilege in addition to half the profits after the first three years. The chief Spanish banks are connected and it is probable the loan's proposal will be accepted.

The Belgian Affairs.

BRUSSELS, June 1.—The Federation of Liberals in the Borinage district have issued a manifesto declaring to vacate all the seats unless their demands are acceded to.

Cleavings from Over the Sea.

Mr. Parnell is writing a work on his recent visit to the West Indies.

Warner will publish an original ballad from the pen of Theodore Tilton, a well-known author in Brooklyn.

Archibald Forbes, the veteran war correspondent, is engaged on a history of the Russo-Turkish war, which he will shortly publish.

Lord Lytton has in course a volume of poems which, under the pseudonym of Owen Meredith, he published in Paris 1854.

Tom Hibbert, well to have belonged to the Liberal Union Club, and very prominently associated with Mr. Chamberlain, has resigned membership of that institution.

The Manchester evening newspaper and company, Limited, has been registered with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, for the purpose of taking over the Manchester Evening News.

The National Line steamer Queen from New York May 21 for Queenstown and Liverpool, was detained at Queenstown by the Custom House officials, who searched the vessel for smuggled goods. Nothing was found.

United States Minister Waller, who was recently appointed Consul-General to Hayti, has been granted the full Patent Exequatur, and has left for his post of duty. The Minister was accompanied by his wife and family, and by Mr. Hyde, the Secretary of the Legation. Mr. Waller was entertained at a farewell dinner by the members of the American Legation.

Lawrence R. Thompson, of the late banking firm of Thompson, Bonner & Co., has been appointed Consul-General to Paris, vice Mr. Torbert, resigned. Mr. Thompson will not take up his residence in Paris, but will remain in London, where he will attend to the duties of his office.

A letter that is circulated with much activity in Paris is to the effect that Lord Lytton, the son of the late Lord Lytton, who died at Paris, and who succeeded to Viscount Knebworth, is about to marry Miss Edith Villiers, daughter of the late Hon. Frederick Villiers, and granddaughter of the late Earl of Clarendon.

The Queen has decided to be present in person at the opening of the Imperial Institute by the Prince of Wales, which will take place on May 24. The Queen will be accompanied by the Princesses Beatrice and Louise, and will drive from Buckingham Palace to the Institute, escorted by a detachment of Household Cavalry.

The Manchester Guardian says that the Government has decided to appoint Mr. Justice Day to the vacancy in the Queen's Bench Division caused by the death of Mr. Justice Manisty.

The Rev. J. F. Lloyd, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has been appointed Dean of Chichester, in succession to the late Dean Hook.

The Rev. Dr. Cheyne, Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, has been appointed Canon of Rochester, in succession to the late Canon Liddon.

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A Commemoration in Honor of Gladstone.

BRUSSELS, June 1.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting in Cleave Hall in defense of the Established Church in Wales. On returning from church Mr. Gladstone was met by an immense crowd carrying a transparency bearing an address to him from the citizens of Cork. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said Englishmen should not forget the sympathy of Ireland in the hour of England's need. He hoped the Irish Nationalists would not join Conservatives in the attempt to defeat the Liberals at the polls. The united Irish Nationalists could put Conservatives in the minority of their Catholic fellow-countrymen in each constituency they choose.

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GERRANT'S GREAT CANAL.

KAISER WILLIAM CELEBRATES THE INAUGURATION OF A GREAT WORK.

A Vast Concourse of Guests, Ministers, Admirals and Dignitaries—Germany Represented and Almost Absorbed—Emperor Francis Joseph the Longest Guest of the Occasion to the Baltic—Something About the Dimensions of the New Waterway.

KIEL, June 1.—Emperor William today laid the foundation stone of the Baltimore lock of the North Sea Canal. Minister von Boetticher, the Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag presented the Emperor with a trowel and mallet, wherewith the Emperor laid the stone with the customary words. In a clear voice pronounced the usual a form of prayer, hymn, and prayer, a blessing to the work of war and a blessing to the Empire.

The Emperor was followed by Prince William and other Princes, Ministers, members of the Reichstag, and the Presidents of the Landtag and Landtag each of which struck the stone three times with the hammer. Count Charlotte Kroger then addressed the work, after which came the Bishop of Berlin, and the ceremony closed with chants for the Emperor and the singing of the National anthem.

The assembly of a long review held by the Emperor and the Royal Guard, in honor of the inauguration of the canal, and the Emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Prince Albert of Saxony, Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and the Grand Duke of Baden, with their staffs, rode down the lines. The Emperor was received with cheers by the troops and the people.

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GWYNNE & DAY.

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FAMOUS BELLE OF BOURBON WHISKEY
10 YEAR OLD
For Medicinal and Family Use.
NO FUSEL OIL!
HAND MADE
SOUR MASH
BELLE OF BOURBON
THE GREAT APPETIZER.

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PATENT STONE-WARE LINED
REFRIGERATORS
ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT A RIVAL.
SAMUEL HAVNAR,
General Agent.
130 Monroe St., CHICAGO, Illinois.

TO CONTRACTORS
AND
Laying Water Pipe and Aqueducts.

Notice to Contractors.

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LAFFIN & RAND HOTEL.

NANTUCKET, MASS.
The Nantucket and Ocean Houses.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

NEWPORT, R. I.
OCEAN HOUSE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OAK HILL HOUSE,

Pleasant Point House.

STATE LINE

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

KASKINE
(THE NEW QUININE)
Gives
Good Appetite,
New Strength,
Quiet Nerves,
Happy Days,
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SUNDAY MORNING'S NEWS.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The West Pullman Improvement and Protective Union held a meeting in the hall at 79 West Lake street yesterday afternoon. It is for the purpose of strengthening the union and promulgating its principles.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Protective Fight Book and Insurance Agency Trust, held yesterday afternoon, Thomas Dougherty, Jr., was elected treasurer, Dougherty, the U. S. Minor Superintendent, and D. H. Dillon assistant superintendent.

James Broughton, a train hand for Lake Shore, in the employ of "Black Jack" Turner as a scab employee, said that against the admonitions of Turner he went to lively entertainment on board the Columbia, and associated with the strikers. He was very obstreperous, drank much, spent a dollar and a half treating all the strikers he could find, and finally wound up by getting himself arrested. He was fined $10 and costs in the Harrison street police court yesterday morning, and had to fork over the dough.

Martin Lamont, who makes cigars at No. 234 South Halsted street, has finished the hundred-thousandth cigar. Less than a month ago he started a Bohemian manufactory, which agitated the minds of his countrymen. He will run a union shop, and has agreed to pay the scale of wages established by the Cigarmakers' International Union. Lamont is a member of that body, and has been working at the trade for twenty years. He has been employed by the Schoenhofen Brewing Company, and has been a member of the Bohemian Turner Society for a long time. He has been presented with a handsome gold watch by his fellow-workmen, and will be presented with a gold-headed cane by the Turner Society.

An interesting marriage ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon in the Governor of the North Side Turner Hall, the contracting parties being Henry Schoenstedt and Miss Lizzie Fischer. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Dr. Schmidt, of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and was witnessed by a number of the friends of the couple, who filled the hall to its utmost capacity. The bride was handsomely attired in white silk, with the usual veil and orange blossoms. The groom was also dressed in the conventional black. After the ceremony the party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, on Lincoln avenue, where a sumptuous wedding feast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Schoenstedt will reside at No. 1,000 Lincoln avenue.

The Chinese Consul-General of this city have formed an organization called "The Protestant Missionary." The object is to assist in the work in the different lodges and society of those people among themselves belong to the several Christian denominations. In addition to the rest of the principal officers, the following Chinese gentlemen have been elected: President, Ah Ki; vice-president, Ah Ling; secretary, Ah Ki; treasurer, Ah Ling; executive committee, Ah Ki, Ah Ling, Ah Ki, Ah Ling, Ah Ki, Ah Ling

FOREBACK IN ENGLAND.

HOW LEAGUE WE RIDE IN THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

Spoken Account of an Equestrian Paradise's Experiences—A Country Where Everybody Rides—What Was Seen and Learned Upon the Road, on "the Course," and in Rotten Row—Rambling in the English Home Shown Him by Its Owner—Into the Fast.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]

LONDON, May 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—For convenience sake the principal part of this article may be called the Diary of the Day of a horse man somewhere in England. The writer thought for the sake of more accurate knowledge that it would be a more accurate term, but it is necessary to call the something by it is necessary to call the something, and a horseman certainly was a requisite in a diary about gentlemen who are usually engaged on horseback. Besides, it is a matter of history that a gentleman on horseback is always more honored than one afoot—especially.

Commencing, in the dawn of conventional fashion, to the dawn of unconventional fashion, it was customary for the Traveler over here [illegible] to be hearing good words, again in most intimate acquaintance with horse and saddle. He had been initiated further to a reasonable extent into the mysteries of the mounts of carriages, and acquired an amount and acquaintance with [illegible] sufficient to [illegible] to [illegible] of double bellows and buckles. There was some order of security to this, particularly when the carriage was not [illegible] with the carriage [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CANADA AND THE STATES.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD OPPOSED TO A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

He Wants to Renew the Old Reciprocity Treaty of 1855—Against Objections to a Separate Arrangement—What the Canadians Must Expect If They Do Not Take a Reasonable View of the Situation.

New York, June 4.—A special from Ottawa, Canada, gives the views of Sir John A. Macdonald on the question of commercial union. The special says: The Premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, or as he is familiarly called, "the old man," stands in the most relation to the Dominion as Bismarck does to Germany, and as Disraeli did to England. Between him and Bismarck there are many points of similarity. Naturally opposed as a politician, he can be counted on to a degree that shames the many.

Under his colleagues in the Government, he manifests no inspiration in approaching a dangerous issue, nor because it is dangerous does he attempt to bolster its importance. Last night he began quite a lengthy conversation on the question of commercial union between the United States and Canada with the announcement that he was in favor of reciprocity between the two countries. He said:

I am in favor of such a reciprocity treaty as existed between the years 1854 and 1866. Under that treaty Canada and the United States on the one side and Great Britain on the other enjoyed the natural products of both countries free of duty. That treaty was abrogated by the United States, and I am in favor of its renewal. I am not in favor of any separate treaty between the United States and Canada. I am not in favor of any treaty which does not include Great Britain. Canada has no power to make a treaty with the United States. Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, and the treaty must be made by the mother country. Canada has no power to make a treaty with the United States. Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, and the treaty must be made by the mother country. Canada has no power to make a treaty with the United States. Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, and the treaty must be made by the mother country.

[Mr. Macdonald here repeated the statement that Canada has no power to make a treaty with the United States, and that the treaty must be made by the mother country.]

The Chances Are Slim Now.

St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat: Private dispatches to the Chicago newspapers say that Mr. Blaine will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. Mr. Blaine has been a candidate for the Republican nomination for President for the last twenty years, and has been defeated every time. He has been a candidate for the Republican nomination for President for the last twenty years, and has been defeated every time. He has been a candidate for the Republican nomination for President for the last twenty years, and has been defeated every time.

MR. WHEELER'S POSITION.

Circumstances Surrounding His Selection as Vice-President.

The record of Mr. Wheeler's nomination for the Vice-Presidency is as follows, the convention being held at Cincinnati June 10-12, 1880. On motion of Mr. Poor of Maine, Gov. Hayes was unanimously declared the nominee of the convention for President.

Messrs. William A. Wheeler of New York, Bernard J. Woodford of New York, Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut were nominated for Vice-President, but before the roll-call was completed, it being apparent that William A. Wheeler had received a majority of the votes cast, other candidates were by consent withdrawn, and he was unanimously declared the nominee of the convention.

Mr. Wheeler's views accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination were as follows:

Having this day been informed by the chairman and the secretary of the committee of the National Republican convention of the action of that body in nominating me as the candidate for Vice-President of the United States, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office, if elected, to the best of my ability.

In the contest of doctrines presented, for the consideration of the people, the Republican party has the advantage of a well-defined platform of principles, which, in the judgment of its members, is sufficiently comprehensive to cover all the questions of public importance which will arise during the next Presidential term. The Democratic party, on the other hand, has no platform of principles, but has simply a platform of candidates, and its success will be a victory for the candidates, and not for the principles of the party. The Republican party has a platform of principles, and its success will be a victory for the principles, and not for the candidates. The Democratic party has a platform of candidates, and its success will be a victory for the candidates, and not for the principles of the party.

Upon the question of our fourteen millions of loyal fellow-citizens who were deprived of the right of suffrage in the States lately in rebellion, I am in favor of the most liberal and generous treatment consistent with the safety of the Republic. I am in favor of the most liberal and generous treatment consistent with the safety of the Republic. I am in favor of the most liberal and generous treatment consistent with the safety of the Republic.

Mr. Sherman's nomination to the first place on the ticket, following as it did the nomination of Mr. Hayes, and the unanimous action of the Republican convention of the South was followed by the political conquest of the States, and laid the foundation for the permanent, lasting, and satisfactory results of the late war. The nomination of Mr. Sherman to the first place on the ticket, following as it did the nomination of Mr. Hayes, and the unanimous action of the Republican convention of the South was followed by the political conquest of the States, and laid the foundation for the permanent, lasting, and satisfactory results of the late war.

REPUBLICAN SPRINGFIELD SPEECH.

Why All Is Quiet in the Prince Home. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican (rep.) says:

Mr. Sherman's speech at a Presidential gathering of Republicans in Springfield was the event of the day, as it was the first time he had appeared in this city as a candidate for the Presidency. He was greeted with the same enthusiasm that has always been shown him by the people of this city, and his speech was listened to with the closest attention. He spoke for about an hour, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke in the interests of the Republican party, and his speech was a strong appeal to the people to support the Republican party. He spoke in the interests of the Republican party, and his speech was a strong appeal to the people to support the Republican party.

Mr. Sherman's references to the war were the simple history of the fact that the military conquest of the South was followed by the political conquest of the Nation, and that this was done by the systematic, vigorous, and unobtrusive creation of the body of voters, which was the very preeminence of the Republican party. The Gold Dollar is satisfactory to another. Take the Southern vote for Harrison and not one silver man voted the Democratic ticket in any State save of the Southern Confederacy where there was a chance that it would count in the Electoral College. But one Democrat vote in the whole North was secured by the silver issue, and one Republican vote was lost by it. The Democrats won the Presidential contest by piling under the compromise for the silver issue, while they were distinguished for all practical purposes of Republicanism in the North. Their victory was won by the votes of the South, which were cast for the Democratic ticket, and by the votes of the North, which were cast for the Democratic ticket. The Democrats won the Presidential contest by piling under the compromise for the silver issue, while they were distinguished for all practical purposes of Republicanism in the North. Their victory was won by the votes of the South, which were cast for the Democratic ticket, and by the votes of the North, which were cast for the Democratic ticket.

HOBART'S SPRINGFIELD SPEECH.

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EVICTIONS IN DAKOTA.

SETTLERS DRIVEN BY RAILROADS FROM THEIR HOMESTEADS.

Hopeless and Homeless That Were Compelled to Leave Their Homes and Seek for Jobs the World Will Little or Nothing—The Work Accomplished by Cleveland and Apollo—The Committee of Making a Home-It Insists.

Clark A. D. Chadwick of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, known during the war as the "Railroad Engineer," who has been for a number of years connected with the Northwestern Railroad Company, has recently returned from Dakota, where he has been engaged in a somewhat successful effort to help settle the country. He was within a few miles of the Dakota reservation when the first settlers there were arrested by Government troops in obedience to President Cleveland's proclamation. Last night he related to a Tribune reporter, in a graphic manner, the story of those early settlers, who, being without a cent of money with which to buy seed or provisions, were driven from their homes, and who, in many instances, would have starved to death had it not been for the charity of their neighbors.

"Before I left Dakota," said Mr. Chadwick, "I had occasion to visit the Governor's private headquarters, and I saw the original of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers. I also saw the original of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers. I also saw the original of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers. I also saw the original of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers.

"I have with me a copy of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers. I also have with me a copy of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers. I also have with me a copy of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers. I also have with me a copy of the proclamation which President Cleveland issued to the settlers.

"Clark A. D. Chadwick has a fine farm in Dakota, but does precious little farming on it. He is a civil engineer by profession, and has been employed by the Northwestern Railroad Company for the last twenty years. He is a native of Illinois, and has been a resident of that State for the last twenty years. He is a native of Illinois, and has been a resident of that State for the last twenty years. He is a native of Illinois, and has been a resident of that State for the last twenty years.

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THE GRAND TRIAL.

A Day Set by the Judges Into Which the Discussion Ends.

New York, June 4.—[Special.]—The discussions in the Board this yesterday and the direct charge made by Patrick Calvert Burton that although he had been made to believe a member of the Board would be ready to vote "Ohio," and there a Board meeting would be held to-day, he was disappointed by the action of the Board in not voting "Ohio" to-day. It is to be hoped that the Board will not be disappointed by the action of the Board in not voting "Ohio" to-day. It is to be hoped that the Board will not be disappointed by the action of the Board in not voting "Ohio" to-day.

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WHAT THE TARIFF TAXES.

In Orally Talk on the Proposition of Ohio's Senator Sherman's Republican Opponent.

New York, June 5.—Hiter Pan-Am-Wise, a public man, or rather a statesman, who for more than a quarter of a century has filled the place of Congressman, Senator, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury, spoke on the most important economic question of the day—namely: the tariff, the issue that the public has a right to expect to find the statesmen of the country to consult, however reluctant to the fortune may be. Senator Sherman is to-day's speech in Springfield, Ill., in the yesterday's speech in Springfield, Ill., after replying to a question of the Republicans, he entered a long on the remaining two-thirds subject to some of the questions that confront the people, and in the course of his remarks, he said that the tariff was a tax on the consumer, and that it was a tax on the consumer, and that it was a tax on the consumer, and that it was a tax on the consumer.

Now, what are the official facts? The report of the Treasury Department of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892, is to-day's [illegible]